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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

**HTC CORPORATION, HTC
AMERICA, INC.,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**ACACIA RESEARCH
CORPORATION, SAINT LAWRENCE
COMMUNICATIONS LLC,**

Defendant.

Case No. 8:15-CV-00378 CJC
(DFMx)

**SAINT LAWRENCE’S MOTION
TO DISMISS OR, IN THE
ALTERNATIVE, TRANSFER TO
THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
TEXAS**

*[Filed concurrently with the
Declarations of Demetrios
Anaipakos, Cristin A. Wagner, and
Marvin Key; and [Proposed] Order
Granting the Motion to Dismiss]*

Hearing:

Date: September 14, 2015

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Ctrm: 9B

Judge: Hon. Cormac J. Carney

Action Filed: March 9, 2015

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NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 14, 2015 at 1:30 p.m. or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard before the Honorable Cormac J. Carney in Courtroom 9B of the above-entitled Court, located at 411 W. Fourth Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701, Saint Lawrence will move the Court, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2) to dismiss HTC's Complaint against Saint Lawrence for lack of personal jurisdiction. Dismissal is appropriate because HTC cannot establish that the Court has personal jurisdiction over Saint Lawrence.

Alternatively, Saint Lawrence moves the Court to dismiss the above-captioned declaratory relief action in favor of a direct-infringement action on the same patents pending in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, or, alternatively, for an order transferring this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). This motion is made on the grounds that HTC's declaratory judgment action was an improper anticipatory action filed in bad faith and that multiple infringement actions involving the same patents are already pending in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

Saint Lawrence's motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the supporting declarations of Demetrios Anaipakos, Cristin A. Wagner, and Marvin Key, all exhibits and papers attached hereto, all pleadings and papers on file in this action, such other evidence and arguments as may be presented at or before the hearing on this motion, and all other matters of which the Court may take judicial notice or which it otherwise deems appropriate to consider. This motion is made following the conference of Counsel pursuant to L.R. 7-3 which took place on August 4, 2015.

INTRODUCTION

HTC's Complaint seeks a declaratory judgment that its mobile phone products do not infringe Saint Lawrence's cutting-edge patents for speech and audio compression. HTC's lawsuit is the mirror image of Saint Lawrence's substantive patent infringement lawsuit pending in the Eastern District of Texas.¹ HTC's duplicative filing in this Court should be transferred or dismissed.

First, this Court lacks personal jurisdiction over Saint Lawrence. General jurisdiction does not exist because Saint Lawrence is a Texas corporation headquartered in Texas. Saint Lawrence is thus not "at home" in the Central District of California. *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 134 S. Ct. 746, 762, 187 L. Ed. 2d 624 (2014).

Neither does specific jurisdiction exist. Saint Lawrence does not manufacture or sell consumer products. Its only contacts with California arise from licensing negotiations. But the Federal Circuit has repeatedly held that infringement letters and licensing negotiations cannot provide a basis for specific jurisdiction *even when in person negotiations have occurred in the forum*. Accordingly, HTC's declaratory judgment action must be dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction.

Second, HTC's lawsuit is a textbook misuse of the Declaratory Judgment Act. In December 2014, HTC sent a letter requesting that the parties enter into negotiations for a patent license. HTC conceded that it was "concerned" about Saint Lawrence's patent litigation against Telekom Deutschland GmbH and Vodafone GmbH in Germany and "the effect that the litigations may have on its ability to sell devices to end users." But while pretending to negotiate in good faith, HTC secretly filed the present declaratory judgment action in California.

Tellingly, HTC made no effort to serve its declaratory judgment action,

¹ See *Saint Lawrence Communications LLC v HTC Corporation and HTC America*, Case No. 2:15-cv-00919-JRG.

1 much less prosecute it. Rather, HTC kept this filing hidden in its back pocket as
 2 an insurance policy, while negotiating with Saint Lawrence for an additional three
 3 months. Federal courts rightfully condemn infringers like HTC who lull rightful
 4 patent holders with promises of settlement while secretly filing suit behind their
 5 backs to gain the upper hand. Such “[a]nticipatory” placeholder suits are “viewed
 6 with disfavor as examples of forum shopping and gamesmanship.” *Xoxide, Inc. v.*
 7 *Ford Motor Co.*, 448 F.Supp.2d 1188, 1192 (C.D.Cal. 2006).

8 *Finally*, judicial economy warrants transfer of this action, if not outright
 9 dismissal. No less than three other lawsuits, involving the *same* five patents and the
 10 *same* claims on which HTC is seeking declaratory relief, are currently pending
 11 before the Honorable Rodney Gilstrap in the Eastern District of Texas.² Saint
 12 Lawrence’s patent infringement lawsuit against HTC is also before Judge Gilstrap.
 13 These three Texas lawsuits have already substantially progressed. Indeed, in one,
 14 parties have identified over 100 proposed terms for construction from the five
 15 asserted patents, exchanged preliminary claim constructions for those terms, filed
 16 their Joint Claim Construction Statement, scheduled a claim construction hearing
 17 for October 9, 2015, and set a trial date in early 2016.

18 The interests of judicial economy favor litigation of HTC’s claims in the
 19 Eastern District of Texas where these related cases are pending before Judge
 20 Gilstrap, not a separate action in a different state necessitating duplicative judicial
 21 efforts, overlapping rulings, and (potentially) inconsistent outcomes.

22 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

23 **A. Saint Lawrence and its cutting-edge HD Voice technology.**

24 Saint Lawrence is a Texas Corporation headquartered in Plano, Texas. Saint
 25

26 ² See *Saint Lawrence Communications LLC v. LG Electronics, Inc., et al.*, Case No.
 27 2:14-cv-01055-JRG; *Saint Lawrence Communications LLC v. ZTE Corporation, et*
 28 *al.*, Case No. 2:15-cv-00349-JRG; and *Saint Lawrence Communications LLC v.*
Motorola Mobility LLC, Case No. 2:15-cv-00351-JRG.

1 Lawrence does not manufacture or sell any consumer products. Its sole business is
2 monetizing and licensing intellectual property rights. *See* Declaration of Marvin E.
3 Key (“Key Dec.”) at ¶¶ 2-5.

4 Saint Lawrence has no significant California contacts. It does not advertise
5 in California. It does not have offices, bank accounts, post office boxes, or
6 telephone listings in California. *Id.* at ¶ 2. It has never owned property in
7 California, and it has never had a registered agent authorized for receipt of service
8 in California. *Id.* at ¶ 3.

9 In 2013, Saint Lawrence partnered with VoiceAge Corporation, a longtime
10 pioneer in speech and audio compression technologies, to protect and license
11 VoiceAge Corporation’s patented inventions and intellectual property. VoiceAge is
12 widely recognized as the world leader in developing cutting-edge technologies for
13 wideband, low bit rate speech and audio compression. For example, VoiceAge
14 provided the core technologies for at least nine international speech and audio
15 standards based codecs used in both wireless and wireline markets and applications.

16 One of the international standards based on VoiceAge’s patented
17 technologies is the Adaptive Multi-Rate-Wideband (“AMR-WB”) standard for
18 wideband speech. In the mobile phone market, this codec is known by the
19 commercial name “HD Voice.” Among the numerous benefits provided by this
20 revolutionary technology are greatly improved sound quality, making it easier to
21 recognize voices, comprehend accented speech, understand callers on
22 speakerphones, and distinguish between multiple voices on a single call. In the
23 United States, T-Mobile, Sprint, Verizon Wireless and AT&T have all launched
24 and supported HD Voice through the AMR-WB codec, and at least 329 different
25 mobile phones support HD Voice.

26 Saint Lawrence owns the five HD Voice patents at issue in both the Texas
27 lawsuits and HTC’s declaratory judgment action in this Court. *Id.* at ¶ 7.

B. HTC willfully infringes Saint Lawrence’s HD Voice patents.

HTC Corporation is a corporation organized under the laws of Taiwan with its corporate headquarters located in New Taipei City, Taiwan. Comp. at ¶ 2. HTC America is a Washington corporation, headquartered in Bellevue, Washington. *Id.* at ¶ 3. HTC America is a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of HTC Corporation.

HTC manufactures, imports, markets, and sells HD Voice phones. Those phones rely upon the patented HD Voice technology. Yet HTC does not hold a license to use this patented technology. Nor does HTC pay licensing fees. But this has not stopped HTC from actively and lucratively exploiting this patented technology and inducing others to practice those patents as well. *See* Declaration of Cristin A. Wagner (“Wagner Dec.”) at ¶ 2.

C. HTC becomes concerned that Saint Lawrence will file an infringement suit.

On December 9 2014, HTC sent Saint Lawrence’s German subsidiary a letter requesting that the parties enter into negotiations for a patent license. Wagner Dec. ¶ 3, Ex. A. HTC conceded that it was “concerned” about Saint Lawrence’s patent litigation against Telekom Deutschland GmbH and Vodafone GmbH and “the effect that the litigations may have on its ability to sell devices to end users.” *Id.*

On December 22, 2014, Saint Lawrence responded. *See* Wagner Dec. Ex. B. While offering to negotiate a license agreement, Saint Lawrence pointed out that that litigation between the two companies was likely because “based on statements in your letter we have doubts about HTC’s willingness to enter into a license agreement.” *Id.* Specifically, Saint Lawrence noted that “it seems to us that HTC is only willing to enter into license negotiations with respect to those patents of our AMR-WB patent portfolio [involved] in the proceedings currently pending [in Germany].” *Id.* However, these patents made up only a small percentage of Saint Lawrence’s world-wide HD Voice patent portfolio, which includes Asia, the rest of Western Europe, and the United States. *See* Wagner Dec. at ¶ 4. Accordingly,

1 Saint Lawrence noted that “HTC seems not even to be willing to negotiate a license
2 agreement in the moment.” Wagner Dec. Ex. B.

3 Saint Lawrence requested that HTC agree to a proposed date for settlement
4 discussions so that “we will know that HTC is willing to enter into license
5 negotiations for our AMR-WB patent portfolio.” *Id.* The parties thereafter entered
6 negotiations and signed a non-disclosure agreement stipulating that “neither the
7 content of these confidential Discussions nor the fact that these confidential
8 Discussions occurred may be referenced in any litigation currently pending or
9 occurring in the future.” Wagner Dec. at ¶ 5, Ex. C. HTC subsequently breached
10 this agreement.

11 **D. HTC deceptively files an anticipatory lawsuit.**

12 Unbeknownst to Saint Lawrence, these negotiations were a sham. Rather
13 than a good faith negotiation, HTC used these talks as a ploy to dissuade Saint
14 Lawrence from filing suit in Texas so that HTC could file an anticipatory
15 declaratory judgment action in California.

16 On January 23, 2015, representatives of Saint Lawrence and HTC met in
17 Tokyo. During this meetings, Saint Lawrence’s counsel informed HTC that if the
18 parties could not reach a settlement that Saint Lawrence intended to file a patent
19 infringement lawsuit in Texas. *See* Declaration of Demetrios Anaipakos at ¶ 2.
20 These were not idle threats. Saint Lawrence had already filed a patent infringement
21 suit against LG Electronics in Texas in November 2014. On March 10, 2015, Saint
22 Lawrence filed suit against ZTE Corporation and ZTE USA, Inc. in the Eastern
23 District of Texas. That same day, Saint Lawrence filed a separate patent
24 infringement lawsuit against Motorola Mobility in the Eastern District of Texas.
25 And on April 2, 2015, Saint Lawrence filed suit in the Eastern District of Texas
26 against Samsung Electronics. *Id.* at ¶ 3. The only reason that Saint Lawrence did
27 not bring suit against HTC was because of HTC’s continuing promises that it was
28

1 interested in negotiating a good faith settlement. *Id.* at ¶ 4.

2 On March 3, 2015, after more than two months of negotiations between the
3 parties, Saint Lawrence expressed its concern that HTC was using the negotiations
4 as a pretext to avoid litigation rather than an opportunity to resolve the parties'
5 differences:

6 [Saint Lawrence] is interested to know why HTC is of the curious
7 opinion that it does not need to take a license to the AMR-WB patent
8 portfolio in other countries and regions where patent protection
9 through this patent portfolio of Saint Lawrence exists. It is also
obvious that ... HTC intends to delay matters instead of sincerely
being interested in the conclusion of a license agreement.

10 Wagner Dec. Ex. D.

11 On March 6, 2015, HTC responded to Saint Lawrence's concerns by
12 making a counter proposal for the German HD Voice licenses. As it had multiple
13 times previously, HTC again assured Saint Lawrence that it was negotiating in
14 good faith: "HTC is also happy to continue discussing the possibility of licensing
15 for a broader geographic region, although the present offer is limited to Germany."
16 Wagner Dec. Ex. E. Three days later—without warning—HTC filed a declaratory
17 judgment action in California. *See* Wagner Dec. at ¶ 8. Tellingly, HTC made no
18 attempt to prosecute its declaratory judgment action. Indeed, HTC did not even tell
19 Saint Lawrence that a lawsuit had been filed. *Id.* at ¶ 9.

20 On March 20, 2015, HTC wrote Saint Lawrence that HTC "continues to be
21 willing to license the [HD Voice] portfolio on FRAND terms." Wagner Dec. Ex. F.
22 HTC emphasized that "[c]oncerning the fact that the offer was limited to Germany,
23 HTC expressly made it clear that it is willing to negotiate for other territories as
24 well – and that remains HTC's consistent approach." *Id.*

25 HTC's letter made no mention that it had filed a lawsuit in California 11 days
26 previously. In fact, between March 9, 2015 (the date HTC filed its declaratory
27 judgment action) and May 11, 2015, the parties exchanged more than a dozen
28 additional communications. Wagner Dec. at ¶ 11. But never once throughout these

1 negotiations did HTC confess that it had secretly filed a placeholder declaratory
 2 judgment action in an attempt to deprive Saint Lawrence of its natural venue for a
 3 patent infringement lawsuit. *Id.*

4 By May 2015, Saint Lawrence concluded that the negotiations had been a
 5 sham. *Id.* at ¶ 12. On June 2, 2015, Saint Lawrence filed a substantive patent
 6 infringement action against HTC in the Eastern District of Texas. *Id.* Saint
 7 Lawrence served HTC the following day. *Id.* Even then, HTC delayed. Two
 8 weeks passed before HTC finally served Saint Lawrence with its California
 9 declaratory judgment suit—more than 100 days after HTC’s placeholder action was
 10 filed. *Id.* at ¶ 13.

11 **E. HTC breaches the non-disclosure agreement.**

12 HTC made no effort to honor its promise that “neither the content of these
 13 confidential [settlement] Discussions *nor the fact that these confidential*
 14 *Discussions occurred* may be referenced in any litigation.” Wagner Dec. Ex. C
 15 (emphasis added). Indeed, HTC’s complaint specifically relied upon the settlement
 16 discussions as grounds for HTC’s declaratory judgment action. *See* Comp. at ¶¶
 17 16-19 (“[Saint Lawrence’s] letter further suggested that a license covering just
 18 Germany would not be acceptable, and asked HTC to execute a Non-Disclosure
 19 Agreement (NDA) to pursue further discussions.’). Disingenuously, HTC’s
 20 complaint suggested that it was not relying upon these discussions for purposes of
 21 showing subject matter jurisdiction, while, of course, doing just that. *Id.* at ¶ 17,
 22 n.4.

23 **F. Claim Construction has already been submitted in the Texas cases**
 24 **and a trial date is set for early 2016.**

25 Substantial activity has already occurred in the three ongoing Texas cases
 26 before Judge Gilstrap involving “the same five patents on which HTC is seeking
 27 declaratory judgment relief in this case.” *See* Dkt. 11 at 2 (HTC’s Supplemental
 28 Notice of Pendency of Other Actions Or Proceedings Pursuant to L.R. 83-1.4). For

example, in the LG Electronics case, the parties have identified over 100 proposed terms for construction from the five asserted patents, exchanged preliminary claim constructions for those terms, and filed their Joint Claim Construction Statement with the court, as required by the local patent rules. *See* Anaipakos Dec. ¶¶ 5-7. The parties are also scheduled to begin Claim Construction briefing on August 28, 2015, and a claim construction hearing date has been set for October 9, 2015. *Id.* at ¶ 6. Additionally, the court has appointed a technical advisor to assist with claim construction, assigned a mediator, and set a trial date for April 11, 2016. *Id.*

In the cases involving ZTE and Motorola Mobility, the court consolidated those two cases and conducted a scheduling conference in July that sets a claim construction hearing on January 6, 2016 and a trial date on July 11, 2016. *Id.* at ¶ 7. Saint Lawrence's substantive action against HTC is expected to move at a similarly expedited pace. *Id.*

I. THE COURT SHOULD DISMISS HTC'S CLAIMS FOR LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION

Rule 12(b)(2) requires dismissal in any case where a court lacks personal jurisdiction over the defendant. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(2). Federal Circuit law governs the determination in cases, like this one, "intimately involved with the substance of patent laws." *Autogenomics, Inc. v. Oxford Gene Technology Ltd.*, 566 F.3d 1012, 1016 (affirming C.D. Cal district court's dismissal of declaratory judgment action for lack of personal jurisdiction).

Due process precludes a court from asserting jurisdiction over a defendant unless that defendant has minimum contacts with the forum state such that an exercise of jurisdiction would not offend "traditional conception[s] of fair play and substantial justice." *Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 320 (1945). The "minimum contacts" requirement can be satisfied in two different ways: general jurisdiction or specific jurisdiction. *Xilinx, Inc. v. Pabst Licensing GmbH & Co. Kg*, -- F.Supp.3d --, 2015 WL 4149166 at *4 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (dismissing patent

1 declaratory judgment action for lack of jurisdiction). Neither prong is met here.

2 **A. Saint Lawrence is not subject to general jurisdiction in California**

3 Saint Lawrence's insignificant contacts with California fall far below the
4 requirements for general jurisdiction.

5 In *Daimler*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that a court may assert general
6 jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant only when the defendant's "affiliations
7 with the State are so 'continuous and systematic' as to render it essentially at home
8 in the forum State." *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 134 S.Ct. 746, 761 (2014) (quoting
9 *Goodyear Dunlop Tires Operations, S.A. v. Brown*, 131 S.Ct. 2846, 2851 (2011)).
10 Only a limited set of affiliations with a forum will render a defendant amenable to
11 all-purpose jurisdiction. *Id.* at 760. The *Daimler* court held that a corporate
12 defendant is typically "at home" in only two states—its state of incorporation and
13 the state of its principle place of business. *Id.*

14 Saint Lawrence meets neither of these requirements. Saint Lawrence is not
15 incorporated in California, nor does it have its principle place of business in
16 California. "These facts, alone, are strong evidence that [Saint Lawrence] is not at
17 home in California." *Xilinx, Inc. v Pabst Licensing GmbH & Co.Kg*, -- F.Supp.3d -
18 -, 2015 WL 4149166 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (dismissing patent declaratory judgment
19 action for lack of jurisdiction); *see also Goodyear*, 131 S.Ct. at 2853-54 (noting that
20 "the paradigm forum for the exercise of personal jurisdiction ... [is the
21 corporation's] domicile, place of incorporation, and principal place of business")
22 (citation omitted). Indeed, Saint Lawrence has never had a mailing address, phone
23 number, or bank account in California. It has never owned property in California.
24 It is not licensed to do business in California, and it has never had a registered agent
25 authorized for receipt of service in California. Simply put, there is no good faith
26 basis for alleging that Saint Lawrence is "at home" in California or equivalent to a
27 "[California] enterprise." *See Goodyear*, 131 S.Ct. at 2854; *Daimler*, 134 S.Ct. at
28

1 758 n.11; *see also Petzilla, Inc. v. Anser Innovation LLC*, 2014 WL 474434 at * 3
 2 (dismissing patent declaratory judgment action for lack of general jurisdiction
 3 where defendant was not licensed to do business in California, did not pay taxes in
 4 California, and had no registered agent in California).

5 Nor is Saint Lawrence an alter-ego of Acacia. HTC's conclusory allegations
 6 that Acacia owns Saint Lawrence, that the companies share common employees,
 7 and that the companies share a common business address provide no basis for
 8 piercing the corporate veil. *See Id.* ("The mere fact of sole ownership and control
 9 does not eviscerate the separate corporate identity that is the foundation of
 10 corporate law."); *Nordberg v Trilegiant Corp.*, 445 F.Supp.2d 1082, 1101-01 (N.D.
 11 Cal. 2006) ("it is clear that such routine control of a subsidiary by a parent is
 12 insufficient to support the contention that a subsidiary is a mere instrumentality").
 13 Accordingly, this Court may not exercise general jurisdiction over Saint Lawrence.

14 **B. Saint Lawrence is not subject to specific jurisdiction in California.**

15 **1. HTC's Complaint alleges no facts in support of specific**
 16 **jurisdiction.**

17 A district court may exercise specific jurisdiction over a defendant only if (1)
 18 the defendant purposely directed its activities at the residents of the forum, (2) the
 19 claim arises out of or relates to those activities, and (3) assertion of personal
 20 jurisdiction does not violate fair play and substantial justice. *Radio Sys. Corp. v*
 21 *Accession, Inc.*, 638 F.3d 785, 789 (Fed. Cir. 2011). Here, HTC's Complaint does
 22 not allege a single act that Saint Lawrence "directed" to the residents of the forum,
 23 much less explain how its "claim arises out of or relates to those activities." *See*
 24 *Compl.* at ¶¶ 8-9. Accordingly, HTC has not satisfied its burden for establishing
 25 specific jurisdiction. *See Grober v. Mako Products, Inc.*, 686 F.3d 1335, 1346
 26 (when analyzing specific jurisdiction, "[t]he plaintiff has the burden of proving
 27 parts one and two of the test").
 28

2. HTC cannot meet the high bar for specific jurisdiction.

The only conceivable “contact” that Saint Lawrence has had with California in this case is a single meeting between Saint Lawrence and HTC that took place in Los Angeles on March 25, 2015. That single contact, however, comes nowhere near the extraordinarily high bar set by the Federal Circuit for establishing specific jurisdiction in patent actions.

In a declaratory judgment action, only activities that “relate to” the *enforcement* of the patents-in-suit are relevant to the “arises out of” prong of the specific jurisdiction test. *Xilinx*, 2015 WL 4149166 at * 6 (quoting *Avocent Huntsville Corp. v Aten Intern. Co.*, 552 F.3d 1324, 1332-33 (Fed. Cir. 2008)). Consequently, the proper inquiry is whether any of defendant’s activities “relate to the *enforcement* or the *defense of the validity* of the patents-in-suit.” *Id.* (citations omitted). In other words, specific jurisdiction exists in patent actions in only two circumstances: (1) when the defendant has filed a patent infringement lawsuit on the *same* patents in the *same* forum or (2) when the defendant has “entered an exclusive license agreement” which imposes “enforcement obligations with a party residing or regularly doing business in the forum.” *Id.* at *7 (quoting *Avocent*, 552 F.3d at 1334).

Neither of those prongs is satisfied here. Saint Lawrence has never filed a patent infringement suit in California; nor has Saint Lawrence entered into any exclusive licensing agreements for its HD Voice technology with any company. Key Dec. ¶¶ 8-9. Thus, no basis exists for asserting specific jurisdiction under Federal Circuit precedent.

Moreover, the Federal Circuit has repeatedly held that travel to the forum state to negotiate a patent license does not constitute the required “directed activities” to establish specific jurisdiction. *See Radio Sys. Corp. v. Accession, Inc.*, 638 F.3d 785, 789 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (multiple licensing meetings in forum

1 insufficient to establish specific jurisdiction). Likewise, in *Red Wing Shoe Co., Inc.*
2 *v. Hockerson-Halberstadt, Inc.*, the Federal Circuit held that a patentee does not
3 subject itself to personal jurisdiction “when its only contacts with [the] forum were
4 efforts to give proper notice of its patent rights.” 148 F.3d 1355, 1361 (Fed. Cir.
5 1998). Merely informing companies within a foreign forum of one’s patent rights
6 by offering a license, sending cease-and-desist letters, or initiating settlement talks
7 is an insufficient basis for specific jurisdiction. *Id.*; *see also Avocent*, 552 F.3d at
8 1333 (“Principles of fair play and substantial justice afford a patentee sufficient
9 latitude to inform others of its patent rights without subjecting itself to jurisdiction
10 in a foreign forum.”).

11 Following Federal Circuit precedent, California district courts routinely
12 dismiss cases for lack of specific jurisdiction with far more significant California
13 contacts. *See Xilinx*, 2015 WL 4149166 at *7-8 (dismissing for lack of specific
14 jurisdiction despite allegations that defendant sent multiple enforcement letters to
15 forum, conducted multiple in-person settlement meetings, retained California
16 attorney, and filed prior patent infringement lawsuits in California on other
17 patents); *Petzilla*, 2014 WL 474434 at *4-5 (dismissing for lack of specific
18 jurisdiction where defendant sent cease-and-desist letters and entered into non-
19 exclusive license agreements in California); *Paramount Pictures Corp. v. Nissim*
20 *Corp.*, 2014 WL 5528455 at * 4 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 3, 2014) (infringement letters and
21 non-exclusive licenses in California “do not meet the minimum contacts
22 requirement” sufficient for establishing specific jurisdiction); *Square, Inc. v.*
23 *Morales*, 2013 WL 6199281 at *5 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 27, 2013) (finding no specific
24 jurisdiction despite allegations that defendant sent a series of emails accusing
25 plaintiff of infringement and traveled to plaintiff’s California office to conduct
26 negotiations). The same result applies here.

1 **II. THE COURT SHOULD DISMISS HTC’S DECLARATORY**
 2 **JUDGMENT ACTION AS AN IMPROPER ANTICIPATORY FILING.**

3 The Declaratory Judgment Act “is *not a tactical device* whereby a party who
 4 would be a defendant in a coercive action may choose to be plaintiff if he can beat
 5 the other party to the courthouse.” *Gribin v. Hammer Galleries*, 793 F.Supp. 233,
 6 236 (C.D. Cal. 1992) (citation omitted) (emphasis in original); *see also NGS*
 7 *American, Inc. v. Jefferson*, 218 F.3d 519, 522 (6th Cir. 2000) (“federal courts
 8 frown upon declaratory judgment actions brought for procedural fencing
 9 purposes”). Nor does the Act give a litigant who is “first-to-file” an absolute right
 10 to obtain a declaratory judgment. *Z-Line Designs, Inc. v. Bell’O Intern., LLC*, 218
 11 F.R.D. 663, 665 (N.D. Cal. 2003) (dismissing first-filed action). Rather, district
 12 courts have substantial discretion in deciding whether to stay or dismiss declaratory
 13 claims based on equitable considerations. *Wilton v. Seven Falls Co.*, 515 U.S. 277,
 14 286-287 (1995).

15 Circumstances under which courts will dismiss first-filed declaratory
 16 judgment actions “include bad faith, anticipatory suit, and forum shopping.” *Z-Line*
 17 *Designs*, 218 F.R.D. at 665 (citations omitted). Indeed, because of the strong
 18 public policy against forum shopping, the Ninth Circuit “has long frowned upon
 19 reactive lawsuits, specifically declaratory actions filed in anticipation of an
 20 opponent’s plans to initiate litigation.” *RLI Ins. Co. v R & L Brosamer, Inc.*, 2006
 21 WL 194109 at *4 (E.D.Cal. Jan. 18, 2006).

22 Federal courts equally condemn potential patent infringement defendants
 23 who file placeholder actions to game venue. When a potential patent infringement
 24 defendant “merely files a declaratory judgment action” but takes no steps to serve
 25 the complaint or prosecute the case, “it cannot be said that the party legitimately
 26 uses the Declaratory Judgment Act.” *Sorenson v. Big Lots Stores, Inc.*, 638
 27 F.Supp.2d 1219 (S.D. Cal. 2009).

28 Here, HTC was informed in January 2015 that Saint Lawrence intended to

1 file a patent infringement suit in Texas against HTC by June 2015 if the parties
 2 could not reach a settlement. While pretending to engage in settlement discussions,
 3 HTC then filed an anticipatory suit in California on March 9, 2015. Worse, HTC
 4 made no effort to serve or prosecute this suit, keeping silent about its very existence
 5 until Saint Lawrence filed suit in Texas. This is a misuse of the Declaratory
 6 Judgment Act. Accordingly, Saint Lawrence asks the Court to dismiss this case so
 7 that the Texas Court may resolve the parties' dispute in the rightful forum.

8 **A. HTC's declaratory judgment suit should be dismissed because it**
 9 **was an improper anticipatory filing.**

10 Declaratory judgment actions are dismissed as anticipatory "when the
 11 'plaintiff in the first-filed action filed suit on receipt of specific, concrete
 12 indications that a suit by the defendant was imminent.'" *Xoxide, Inc. v Ford Motor*
 13 *Co.*, 448 F.Supp.2d 1188, 1192 (C.D. Cal. 2006) (quoting *Guthy-Renker Fitness,*
 14 *LLC v. Icon Health & Fitness, Inc.*, 179 F.R.D. 264, 271 (C.D. Cal. 1998). Such
 15 suits are disfavored as "forum shopping" because [t]he Declaratory Judgment Act
 16 should not be used to "deprive a plaintiff of his conventional choice of forum, and
 17 timing, provoking a disorderly race to the courthouse." *Gribin*, 793 F.Supp. at 234
 18 (internal quotations omitted); *Z-Line Designs*, 218 F.R.D. at 665.

19 In the infringement context, anticipatory declaratory judgment actions are
 20 routinely dismissed in favor of a direct infringement action in the patentee's chosen
 21 forum. *See, e.g., Serco Servs. Co., L.P. v Kelley Co.*, 51 F.3d 1037, 1040 (Fed. Cir.
 22 1995) (affirming district court's dismissal of first-filed declaratory judgment action
 23 in favor of second-filed infringement action where court determined that first-filed
 24 suit was improper anticipatory filing); *In re Foundations Worldwide, Inc.* (Fed. Cir.
 25 2013) 542 Fed.Appx. 998, 999 (affirming district court's refusal to apply first-to-
 26 file rule where first-filed declaratory judgment action was improper anticipatory
 27 filing); *Creative Nail Design, Inc. v. Mycone Dental Supply Co., Inc.*, 2012 WL
 28 2106212, *2-3 (S.D. Cal. 2012) (dismissing plaintiff's first-filed declaratory

1 judgment suit where court found that the plaintiff's suit anticipated the patentee's
 2 infringement suit); *Teledyne Techs. Inc. v. Harris Corp.*, 2011 WL 2605995, *2–3
 3 (C.D. Cal. July 1, 2011) (same); *K-Swiss Inc. v. Puma AG Rudolf Dassler Sport*,
 4 2009 WL 2049702, at *2 (C.D. Cal. July 9, 2009) (same); *Aeroflex USA, Inc. v.*
 5 *Armacell Enterprise GmbH*, 2014 WL 652912, *5-*7 (E.D. Tenn. 2014) (same);
 6 *Dorman Products, Inc. v. Pontiac Coil, Inc.*, 2006 WL 2927307 (E.D. Pa. 2006)
 7 (same); *Nacogdoches Oil & Gas, L.L.C. v. Leading Solutions, Inc.*, 2007 WL
 8 2402723, at *1 (D. Kan. Aug. 17, 2007) (same).

9 Here, it is clear that HTC's California action was filed in anticipation of
 10 litigation by Saint Lawrence. HTC was specifically told by Saint Lawrence's
 11 counsel during settlement meetings on January 23, 2015 and February 9, 2015 that
 12 Saint Lawrence would bring a patent infringement suit against HTC by June 2015
 13 in Texas unless the parties could reach a settlement agreement. Those
 14 communications were "specific, concrete indications that a suit by the defendant
 15 was imminent." *Xoxide, Inc.*, 448 F.Supp.2d at 1192.

16 Additionally, Saint Lawrence's December 22, 2014 letter and its November
 17 2014 infringement lawsuit against LG Electronics based on the same patents were
 18 *also* "specific, concrete" indications that litigation was imminent. *See* Wagner Dec.
 19 Ex. B ("based on statements in your letter we have doubts about HTC's willingness
 20 to enter into a license agreement"). Indeed, HTC concedes in its Complaint that the
 21 letter and lawsuit provided specific, concrete indications that an infringement action
 22 by Saint Lawrence was imminent. *See, e.g.*, Compl. ¶ 19 (alleging that based on
 23 Saint Lawrence's "**conduct and representations to HTC in its December 22**
 24 **letter**, its pattern of conduct and behavior toward HTC in Germany, **and its filing**
 25 **of suit against its direct competitors in the United States** ... HTC [had] more
 26 than a reasonable apprehension of suit based on the Patents-in-Suit.") (emphasis
 27 added).

28 HTC's declaratory judgment action is thus a textbook anticipatory suit: with

specific notice that Saint Lawrence intended to file a patent infringement suit in Texas, HTC preemptively filed suit in California to secure its preferred venue. That is forum shopping. Federal courts do not reward such “race[s] to the courthouse[.]” *Gribin*, 793 F.Supp. at 234, because they “would allow alleged infringers to ‘rob’ natural plaintiffs of their ability to choose their forum.” *Foundations Worldwide, Inc. v. Oliver & Tate Enterprises, Inc.*, 2013 WL 4054636 at *3 (N.D. Ohio 2013). Consequently, HTC’s suit should be dismissed because “[w]here ... the declaratory judgment action is filed in anticipation of an infringement action, the infringement action should proceed,’ even when filed later.” *Xoxide*, 448 F.Supp.2d at 1193 (quoting *Tempco Elec. Heater Corp. v. Omega Eng’g*, 819 F.2d 746, 749 (7th Cir. 1987).

B. HTC’s suit should be dismissed because secretly filing a placeholder declaratory judgment action while pretending to negotiate constitutes “bad faith.”

Federal courts condemn parties who secretly file placeholder declaratory judgment actions in the midst of settlement negotiations as “insurance policies” in case negotiations break down. Such placeholder lawsuits constitute “bad faith” warranting dismissal. *Charles Schwab & Co. v. Duffy*, 1998 WL 879659, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 1998) (dismissing suit where plaintiff’s attorney “misled” defendant as to plaintiff’s “settlement intentions”); *Creative Nail Design, Inc. v. Mycone Dental Supply Co.*, 2012 WL 2106212, at *1 (S.D. Cal. June 11, 2012) (dismissing suit where plaintiff filed declaratory judgment action after parties “agreed to continue the settlement discussions going forward”); *Teledyne Technologies Inc. v. Harris Corp.*, 2011 WL 2605995 at * 3 (C.D. Cal. July 1, 2011) (dismissing suit where plaintiff promised to keep “advancing the ball towards the [settlement] goal line” then filed declaratory judgment action). That is because enforcing the first-to-file rule in such situations “would thwart settlement negotiations” and force “intellectual property holders to file suit rather than

1 communicate with an alleged infringer.” *Z-Line Designs*, 218 F.R.D. at 665; *see*
2 *also Rivera Trading Corp. v. Oakley, Inc.*, 944 F.Supp. 1150, 1158 (S.D.N.Y. 1996)
3 (potential plaintiffs should be encouraged to attempt settlement discussions prior to
4 filing lawsuits without fear of preemptive declaratory judgment action by
5 defendant).

6 *Xoxide, Inc. v Ford Motor Co.* illustrates the kind of “bad faith” conduct
7 Federal courts condemn. 448 F.Supp.2d 1188 (C.D. Cal. 2006). There, Ford sent a
8 cease and desist letter informing Xoxide that its website and business name violated
9 Ford’s trademarks. Like Saint Lawrence, Ford warned that failure to reach a
10 settlement would result in litigation. Xoxide responded by engaging Ford in a
11 “confidential settlement discussion” while requesting additional time “to complete
12 [its] consideration and response regarding the domain name and business name.”
13 *Id.* at 1191. Xoxide, however, also secretly filed a declaratory judgment action,
14 which it failed to serve on Ford. Subsequently, Xoxide admitted to using the suit as
15 a kind of insurance policy to “keep [Xoxide’s] place as to filing dates and times in
16 the event that discussions later broke down.” *Id.* at 1194. In dismissing Xoxide’s
17 first-filed declaratory judgment action, the district court held that “secretly filing a
18 lawsuit in Los Angeles while giving the impression to Ford’s representatives that it
19 was making best efforts to negotiate a settlement” amounted to “an improper
20 attempt at forum shopping.” *Id.*

21 Similarly, in *Obsolete Ford Parts v Ford Motor Co.*, Ford sent Obsolete a
22 letter threatening suit if Obsolete did not cease use of certain marks. 306 F. Supp.
23 2d 1154 (W.D. Okla. 2004). Obsolete, like HTC, responded by denying any
24 misconduct and requesting additional time to research the issue; it also provided
25 certain documentation to Ford that it believed supported its continued use of the
26 marks. Over the next two months, Obsolete repeatedly reiterated its request for
27 additional time to investigate Ford’s charges. Then, without notifying or serving
28 Ford, Obsolete, like HTC, filed a declaratory judgment action in the United States

1 District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma. Ford, who was unaware of the
 2 Oklahoma action, subsequently filed suit in Michigan. In dismissing Obsolete’s
 3 first-filed action, the Oklahoma court observed that Obsolete’s “attempt[] to stall
 4 Defendant’s suit by requesting additional time” was “the kind of procedural fencing
 5 that courts condemn.” *Id.* at 1158.

6 *Zide Sport Shop of Ohio, Inc. v Ed Tobergte Associates* is also on point. 16
 7 Fed. Appx. 433 (6th Cir. 2001). In that case, Zide received a letter from Ed
 8 Tobergte Associates (ETA) accusing Zide of trademark infringement. Over the
 9 next few months, the parties engaged in settlement discussions. ETA then sent a
 10 letter to Zide stating that “it would file suit if [it] did not receive a serious
 11 settlement offer within seven days.” *Id.* at 435. Zide requested an extension so that
 12 it he could review the matter and respond, and ETA granted the extension. One day
 13 before the extension expired, Zide filed an action against ETA in the United States
 14 District Court for the Southern District of Ohio seeking declaratory relief.
 15 However, Zide—like HTC—did not serve the defendants. Instead, Zide sent ETA a
 16 letter, listing reasons why it had no liability. The letter did not mention the federal
 17 action filed the previous day.

18 In affirming the district court’s dismissal of Zide’s first-filed action, the Sixth
 19 Circuit held that Zide had had exhibited both bad faith and procedural fencing by
 20 secretly filing its complaint while continuing settlement discussions:

21 If Plaintiffs' conduct was not mere deceptive gamesmanship, then they
 22 would have informed Defendants that they did not intend to make
 23 another settlement offer and would prefer to seek a judicial resolution.
 24 If it was not gamesmanship, Plaintiffs would not have filed suit in this
 Court during the extension period they requested for their new counsel.
 If it was not gamesmanship, they would have informed Defendants in
 the March 26, 1999 letter that they had filed suit.

25 *Id.* at 438.

26 Here, HTC engaged in precisely the type of conduct condemned in *Xoxide*,
 27 *Obsolete*, and *Zide*: HTC told Saint Lawrence it would engage in settlement talks,
 28 then secretly filed a declaratory judgment action to secure venue in California.

1 Indeed, just three days before filing suit, HTC assured Saint Lawrence that “HTC is
 2 also happy to continue discussing the possibility of licensing for a broader
 3 geographic region.” Wagner Dec. Ex. E. Rather than negotiate in good faith,
 4 however, HTC used the negotiations as a ploy to delay Saint Lawrence from filing
 5 suit in Texas. Worse, even after filing the lawsuit, HTC continued to negotiate with
 6 Saint Lawrence for months without ever informing Saint Lawrence of the lawsuit.

7 If HTC’s “conduct was not mere gamesmanship,” then HTC would have told
 8 Saint Lawrence that it did not intend to license the United States HD Voice patents
 9 and “prefer[red] to seek a judicial resolution.” *Zide*, 16 Fed. Appx. at 438.
 10 Because “permitting this case to continue would reward a race to the courthouse
 11 that appears to have been ‘won’ by [HTC], at least in part, due to [HTC’s] attorney
 12 ... misle[ading] [Saint Lawrence] as to [HTC’s] settlement intentions,” the Court
 13 should “exercise its discretion to dismiss under the action under the Declaratory
 14 Judgments Act.” *Charles Schwab & Co.*, 1998 WL 879659 at *1.

15 **C. The suit should be dismissed because HTC’s failure to prosecute**
 16 **or serve its DJ action is evidence of gamesmanship and procedural**
 17 **fencing.**

18 The purpose of the first-to-file rule in patent declaratory judgment actions is
 19 “to enable a person caught in controversy to obtain resolution of the dispute, instead
 20 of being forced to await the initiative of the antagonist.” *Serco Services Co.*, 51
 21 F.3d at 1039. But a plaintiff who files a declaratory judgment action yet then fails
 22 to *serve* it concedes that no pressing controversy exists: “[W]here the potential
 23 patent infringement defendant merely files a declaratory judgment action, and takes
 24 absolutely no steps to serve the complaint or prosecute the case, it cannot be said
 25 that the party legitimately uses the Declaratory Judgment Act.” *Sorenson v. Big*
 26 *Lots Stores, Inc.*, 638 F.Supp.2d 1219, 1221 (S.D. Cal. 2009). Indeed, such
 27 placeholder filings are rightfully considered transparent gamesmanship. *See Zide*,
 28 16 F.App’x at 438 (“Here, the district court considered lack of service to be

1 evidence of gamesmanship and procedural fencing, factors that also weigh heavily
2 in favor of dismissing a declaratory action.”).

3 In *Sorenson*, Big Lots filed its declaratory judgment action months before
4 Sorenson filed its patent infringement action. 638 F.Supp.2d at 1221. Yet, Big
5 Lots, like HTC, made no effort to prosecute its lawsuit. Nor did Big Lots bother to
6 serve its lawsuit until weeks after the patent holder filed its infringement action. In
7 dismissing Big Lots’ declaratory judgment action, the court observed that “[f]iling
8 first and then sitting on the action without service, as occurred here, renders the
9 first-filed action filed in name only and not in such substance as to accord it any
10 priority.” *Id.* The same result applies here.

11 HTC filed its DJ action on March 9, 2015, but failed to serve it until June 18,
12 2015—more than two weeks after Saint Lawrence filed suit in Texas on June 2,
13 2015. If HTC was truly concerned about the legal status of its products, it had more
14 than an adequate opportunity to pursue a declaratory judgment in the California
15 court. It took no such action. Instead, it appears that HTC filed suit merely to
16 ensure its choice of forum if litigation ensued. That is an improper use of the
17 Declaratory Judgment Act. *See Tempco*, 819 F.2d at 750 (observing that the
18 Declaratory Judgment Act is not a “procedural fencing” tool by which potential
19 litigants may secure a delay or choose the forum). HTC’s failure to timely serve or
20 prosecute its DJ action weighs heavily in favor of dismissal. *See Schumacher*
21 *Electric Corp. v Vector Products, Inc.*, 286 F.Supp.2d 953, 955 (N.D. Ill. 2003)
22 (finding improper use of the Declaratory Judgment Act where party first-filed
23 actions in another district but failed to prosecute them); *Mohr v. Margolis,*
24 *Ainsworth, & Kinlaw Consulting, Inc.*, 434 F.Supp.2d 1051, 1062 (D. Kan. 2006)
25 (declining to follow first-to-file rule where party failed to timely serve declaratory
26 judgment suit, indicating suit was filed solely to secure party’s choice of forum).

1 **III. Alternatively, This Case Should Be Transferred To The Eastern District**
 2 **of Texas.**

3 If the Court does not dismiss HTC's declaratory judgment suit, the Court
 4 should transfer this case to the Eastern District of Texas where it can be
 5 consolidated with Saint Lawrence's pending infringement actions against LG
 6 Electronics, ZTE Corporation, and Motorola.

7 In the transfer context, exceptions to the first-filed rule "are not rare, and are
 8 made when justice or expediency requires, as in any issue of choice of forum."
 9 *Genetech, Inc. v Eli Lilly and Co.*, 998 F.2d 931, 937 (Fed. Cir. 1993). When sound
 10 reasons make it unjust or inefficient to proceed with the first-filed suit, the general
 11 preference for the first-filed suit "should yield to the forum in which all interests are
 12 best served." *Id.* The transfer decision is committed to "the sound discretion of the
 13 trial court based not on per se rules but rather on an "individualized, case-by-case
 14 consideration of convenience and fairness.'" *In re Vistaprint Ltd.*, 628 F.3d 1342,
 15 1346 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (quoting *Van Dusen v. Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612, 622 (1964)).

16 The Federal Circuit has emphasized that judicial economy is the "paramount
 17 consideration" in the transfer analysis. *In re Volkswagen of Am., Inc.*, 566 F.3d
 18 1349, 1351 (Fed. Cir. 2009). Indeed, consideration of the interests of justice, which
 19 includes judicial economy, may be determinative, even if the convenience of the
 20 parties and the witnesses may call for a different result. *Regents of the Univ. of Cal.*
 21 *v Eli Lilly & Co.*, 119 F.3d 1559, 1565 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *see also Cisco Systems,*
 22 *Inc. v. TiVo*, 2012 WL 3279532 at *6 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 10, 2012) (transferring to the
 23 Eastern District of Texas on grounds of similar pending patent litigation in that
 24 forum).

25 Transfer is especially warranted in cases, like this one, presenting "the
 26 existence of multiple lawsuits involving the same issues." *In re Volkswagen of*
 27 *Am., Inc.*, 566 F.3d at 1351. As the Supreme Court observed in *Continental Grain*
 28 *Co. v The FBL-585*, 364 U.S. 19, 26 (1960), "[t]o permit a situation in which two

1 cases involving precisely the same issues are simultaneously pending in different
2 District Courts leads to the wastefulness of time, energy and money that § 1404(a)
3 was designed to prevent.” *See also Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 119 F.3d at 1565 (“[I]n
4 a case such as this in which several highly technical factual issues are presented and
5 the other relevant factors are in equipoise, the interest of judicial economy may
6 favor transfer to a court that has become familiar with the issues.”).

7 Here, it would be both inefficient and unjust to proceed with HTC’s
8 declaratory judgment action. Judge Gilstrap is presently supervising three lawsuits
9 involving the *same* claims on the *same* patents in the Eastern District of Texas.
10 Judge Gilstrap has already invested significant resources in Saint Lawrence’s patent
11 infringement actions against LG Electronics, Motorola, and ZTE. Moreover, Judge
12 Gilstrap has developed considerable familiarity with the underlying patent
13 technology involving the five patents-in-suit. Deference to the proper
14 administration of justice is particularly appropriate in this type of circumstance,
15 where the trial court is “familiar with [an] ... asserted patent and the related
16 technology ... coupled with the fact there is co-pending litigation before the trial
17 court involving the same patent and underlying technology.” *In re Vistaprint Ltd.*,
18 628 F.3d at 1347; *see also Teledyne Technologies Inc. v Harris Group*, 2011 WL
19 2605995 at * 2 (C.D. Cal. July 1, 2011) (dismissing declaratory judgment suit in
20 favor of Florida infringement action where “the Florida court [was] quite familiar
21 with the patents at issue”).

22 Moreover, “the risk of inconsistent judgments and waste of judicial
23 resources” outweighs any “equitable concern” that HTC might have in litigating
24 this case in California. *Aliphcom v. Wi-LAN Inc.*, 2010 WL 4699844, at *3 (N.D.
25 Cal. Nov. 10, 2010). Should this case proceed in California, this Court will need to
26 conduct claim construction. But the parties in the LG Electronics case in Texas, for
27 example, have already submitted joint claim constructions, identified 100 terms for
28 construal from the five patents, submitted briefing, and been granted a trial date in

1 early 2016. And Saint Lawrence’s cases against Motorola and ZTE are moving at a
2 similarly expedited pace. Allowing the California suit to proceed would thus risk
3 inconsistent rulings and duplicative litigation. That risk should be avoided. *Colo.*
4 *River Water Conservation Dist. v. United States*, 424 U.S. 800, 817 (1976) (“As
5 between federal district courts ... the general principle is to avoid duplicative
6 litigation.”); *see also Pacesetter Sys., Inc. v. Medtronic, Inc.*, 678 F.2d 93, 96 (9th
7 Cir. 1982) (affirming dismissal where “permitting multiple litigation of these
8 identical claims could serve no purpose of judicial administration, and the risk of
9 conflicting determinations as to the patents’ validity and enforceability was clear”).
10 Accordingly, the transfer balance “tips in favor of the E.D. Tex. in light of its ‘head
11 start’ in these matters.” *Cisco Systems, Inc.*, 2012 WL 3279532 at * 7.

12 Finally, there is no question that the Eastern District of Texas has a much
13 stronger connection to this case than the Central District of California. HTC
14 Corporation is a Taiwanese corporation headquartered in New Taipei City, Taiwan;
15 HTC America is a Washington corporation, headquartered in Bellevue,
16 Washington. By contrast, Saint Lawrence is a Texas Corporation headquartered in
17 the Eastern District of Texas. Considerations of convenience, judicial economy,
18 and efficiency thus all merit transfer—if not outright dismissal—of HTC’s
19 preemptive declaratory judgment suit.
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1 Dated: August 10, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that all counsel of record who are deemed to have consented to electronic service are being served with a copy of this document via the Court's ECF System on the 10th day of August, 2015.

/s/ Foster C. Johnson
Foster C. Johnson